

Today's
Advertisements.THEATRE ROYAL
CITY HALL.
SOCIETY'S REUNIONS.Continued Tilly, but Success of the Most-
travelled Entertainment to existence,
**HUDSON'S SURPRISE
PARTY.**TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!!
ANOTHER GREAT AND GLORIOUS
PROGRAMME,
EVERYTHING NEW,
IntroducingA symposium of sweet song and sustained
screaming,
And such nice features in the show,
And the show is not "abohol."
It's the best of its kind in Hongkong.
That's a big say, is it not?
It is true, though, and we are cormorants for
truth.Instantaneous "catch-on" of our impersonations
of peculiar people,
Complete capture of the convocation by our
amusing performers.
The clever company consistently causing
exhaustion,
And the heat of the manager pulsates with a
great joy.Prices as Usual.
Box Plan at Messrs. W. ROBINSON & Co.'s
Music Warehouse.
Smiling at 9 P.M.THOS. P. HUDSON.
Hongkong, 29th March, 1897. [532]GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.
No. 112.INFORMATION has been received from the
Military Authorities that ARTILLERY
PRACTICE will take place from the 31st to 1st
April, 1897, (Sundays excepted), between the
hours of 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. daily, as follows:—From Belchers' in Western and North-
Western directions.
From Lyemun in Eastern and North-
Eastern directions.All Ships, Junks, and other Vessels are cau-
tioned to keep clear of the ranges.
The inhabitants of the houses near Belchers'
are warned to keep their glass windows open
during the PRACTICE, and all people working
in the vicinity of Belchers' Batteries are also
warned to keep clear of that part which will be
indicated by punners placed on sentry for the
purpose.By Command,
J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary.Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 27th March, 1897. [539]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"PATROCLUS,"

Captain Dickens, will be despatched as above
TO-MORROW, the 30th instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1897. [486]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship

"HUNAN,"

Captain Fraser, will be despatched as above
WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1897. [534]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR TIENTSIN.

THE Company's Steamship

"KWEIYANG,"

Captain Osterbrider, will be despatched as above
THURSDAY, the 1st April, at 2 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1897. [494]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR KOBE (DIRECT).

THE Company's Steamship

"CHANGSHA,"

Captain Williams, will be despatched as above
THURSDAY, the 1st April, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1897. [526]

FOR SINGAPORE, HAVRE AND
HAMBURG.(Calling at NAPLES for Landing Passengers if
efficient inducement offers.)
(Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP,
AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LIEBON,
OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL and BREMEN.)

THE Steamship

"AGLAI,"

Captain Madren, will be despatched for the
above Ports on FRIDAY, the 2nd April, at
5 P.M.
This Steamer has Superior Accommodation
for First and Second Class Passengers and
carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1897. [535]

"SHELL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR HAVRE, LONDON AND HAMBURG.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to COPENHAGEN,
STOCKHOLM, NORKOPING, GEFLE,
DANTZIG and KÖNIGSBERG, with transshipment
in HAMBURG.)

THE Company's Steamship

"COWRIE,"

Captain Parsons, will be despatched as above
on SATURDAY, the 10th April.
For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1897. [536]

Today's
Advertisements.CATHAY CHAPTER.
No. 1165.A REGULAR CONVOCATION of the
above CHAPTER will be held in the
FREMANS' HALL, Zealand Street, THIS
EVENING, the 29th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m.
precisely. Visiting Companions are cordially
invited to attend.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1897. [505]

VICTORIA CHAPTER.
No. 125, E.C.AN EMERGENCY CONVOCATION of the
above CHAPTER will be held in the
FREMANS' HALL, Zealand Street, on FRIDAY,
the 2nd April, at 8.30 for 9 p.m.
precisely. Visiting Companions are cordially
invited to attend.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1897. [533]

TO LET.

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED,
"SUN KAM SHAN" VILLA,
ROBINSON ROAD, Corner of PEEL
STREET,
Opposite "THE BUNGALOW,"
From or after 1st April, 1897.
Apply at house or toJOHN LEMM,
Architect,
64, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 29th March, 1897. [533]FROM SEATTLE, YOKOHAMA
AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

"WAKANOURA MARU,"

having arrived from above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods
are requested to take IMMEDIATE
DELIVERY of their Goods on-ship or from
alongside. Any Cargo impeding the discharge
of the vessel will be landed and stored at Con-
signee's risk and expense.Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
NIPPON YU EN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1897. [540]

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KINTUCK,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods
are being landed at their risk into the Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Company, Kowloon, whence delivery
may be obtained.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be
sent in to the Office of the Underwriters before
Noon on the 3rd April, or they will not be
recognized.All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns where they will be
examined on SATURDAY, the 3rd April, at
3 P.M.No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any
Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 4th
April, will be subject to rent.Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1897. [537]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"MERIONETHSHIRE,"

Captain Davies, will be despatched as above
on or about TUESDAY, the 6th April.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1897. [541]

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK &
COMPANY,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

GINGER ALE.

SARSAPARILLA.

RASPBERRYADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are
made under the constant supervision of a duly
qualified English Chemist and will bear com-
parison with the best English Manufactures.Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MESSES and
other Large Consumers.Any complaints should be addressed to the
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1897. [3792]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions,
Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong
Telegraph," and not to the Editor.
Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and
not to individual members of the staff.Communications intended for publication must be accompanied
by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for
publication; but as evidence of good faith.While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always
be open for the free discussion by correspondents of all questions
affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that
the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for
opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements are requested to forward all notices intended for
insertion in that day's issue not later than Three o'clock so as
not to retard the early publication of the paper.Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a
fixed period will be continued until discontinued.
The Hongkong Telegraph has the largest circulation of any
English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the
best medium for Advertisers. Terms can be learnt on application.
The Hongkong Telegraph's number at the Telephone Central
Exchange is No. 1. Telegraphic "Code" is "Telegraph,"
Hongkong.

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINES
AND
SPIRITS.ALL these are selected by our London House,
bought direct at first hand, imported in wood
and bottled by ourselves, thus saving all inter-
mediate profits, and enabling us to supply the
best growths at MODERATE PRICES.PRICE LISTS, with Full Details, to be had on
Application.PORT after removal should be rested a month
before use. When required for drinking at
once it should be ordered to be decanted at the
DISPENSARY before being sent out.SHERRY.—Excellent Dinner and After Dinner
Wines of very superior Vintage. All are
true Xeres Wines.CLARET.—Our Claret, including the lowest
Prices, are guaranteed to be the genuine
product of the juice of the grape and are not
artificially made from raisins and currants,
as is generally the case with Cheap Wines.BRANDY.—All our Brandy is guaranteed to be
pure COGNAC, the difference in price being
merely a question of age and vintage.WHISKEY.—All our Whiskey is of excellent
quality and of greater age than most brands
in the market. The SCOTCH WHISKEY
marked "E" is universally popular, and is
pronounced by the best local connoisseurs
to be superior to any other brand in the
Hongkong market.We only guarantee our WINES and SPIRITS
to be genuine when bought direct from us in the
Colony or from our authorized Agents at the
Coast Ports.A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1896. [6]

BIRTH.

At Chalfont, London, on the 23rd February,
the wife of H. E. A. HOLLS (Hongkong and
Whampoa Dock Co.), of a daughter.

DEATH.

At St. Peter, on the 24th February, the Hon.
MAURICE LITZEN, British Resident, Negri Sem-
bilan, second son of Thomas, third Baron Rib-
blesdale; aged 40.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1897.

A CHANGE FOR THE BETTER.

We note, with a very considerable
degree of satisfaction, that the Secretary
of State has put an end to the use, in the
Gaol, for purposes of punishment, of the
brutal rattan and that the instrument to
be used in future, both for adults and for
boys under sixteen, is the birch.The object of punishment is to deter by the
infliction of pain. The object is not to
seek revenge or satisfaction by the
infliction of bodily injury. The use of
the rattan always resulted in serious
bodily injury, and sometimes, as we have
seen, was followed by death. The
birch will give pain, and pain enough if
effectively handled, and is not likely to do
any grievous bodily harm.Of course the Government has not
published the despatch from the Secretary
of State, nor made known to any one outside
of the charmed-circle of the Executive
Council that any action had been taken or
any instructions given in consequence of the
death last year of two men under the
rattan, and of the report of the Commission
appointed to investigate and report on the
modes of punishment in use
in Victoria Gaol. We have only ascer-
tained the fact from an examination of
the new code of Rules and Regulations
for the management of the prison published
in the Gazette on Saturday last, from
which, without beat of drum or notice of
any kind, the rattan has retired, never, we
hope, to be restored. We take some
credit to ourselves for its abolition and for
compelling the Government to take prompt
action in respect of the death of the last
prisoner in June, 1896, the Governor having
utterly failed to perform his duty in the
premises.In looking over the new Rules and
Regulations, which appear in many
respects an improvement on the old, we
notice one or two apparent slips to which
we would ask the attention of the
authorities. Section 39 appears to be a
needless repetition of section 36. Section
38 seems to imply that the Governor—of
the Colony, it must be, and not of the
Gaol, as the title of the Chief of the Gaol isSuperintendent—has power to confiscate
a prisoner's money or property. In
sections 280 and 281, by which it is
provided that ordinary prison offences
not otherwise punishable with the birch
may be so punished, if the offences
are of a character requiring to be
suppressed by "extraordinary means" or
if the Superintendent is of opinion that his
powers are insufficient, and by which it is
further provided that no corporal punish-
ment shall in any case be inflicted without
the written authority of the Governor,
there seems to be a serious omission.
The supervision of the Governor over
such sentences must be wholly ineffec-
tive unless the Superintendent and
Justices authorising corporal punishment
are required to forward to the Governor
not merely the evidence in the case, but
also a special report on the facts and
circumstances which in the particular case
render the application of "extraordinary
means" necessary and proper. The
Governor is constituted a Court of Review
over the Superintendent and Justices and
unless he is provided with all the materials
they had before them and on which they
exercised their discretion, he cannot
perform his functions. The evidence
against the prisoner will not by itself
furnish all the required material for a
reconsideration.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

ENGLAND'S POLICY IN THE FAR EAST.

Our readers will doubtless remember
that last June we mentioned that we had
received a visit from Messrs TOKUTOMI
and FUKUI, Proprietors and Editors of some
leading Japanese journals, who were pro-
ceeding on a tour to Europe to study the
different systems of government and social
and political economy in force in the
various countries, but more especially
that of England. By to-day's mail we
received the following, very interesting
account of their views on England and
her policy, which may be of interest to our
readers as being those of intelligent men
looking at the question from an outsider's
point of view. That their conclusions
have not been hastily arrived at is patent
from the fact that they have visited nearly
all the principal countries of Europe.
Their observations are as follow:—"When we met you last June you were not
loath to confess that the British policy in the
Far East was not strong enough and that you
were very sorry about it. Indeed, it seemed to
be recognised on all hands that the influence
and prestige of Great Britain in the Far East suffered
considerably since the war between Japan and
China.There was growing in certain quarters
a sort of misgiving about the capability of Great
Britain. She was thought to have become too
old to be capable of strong and decisive
actions. We confess that we were rather inclined
to share this misgiving. Judging from her recent
actions and non-actions in the Far East, this
inclination on our part was not wholly unrea-
sonable. But, seeing England actually and com-
paring it with the countries of Europe, we have
been firmly convinced that it is a great mistake
to disparage the strength of the English nation.
England is surpassed by any other country,
not only in the wealth and strength already
accumulated, but also in vigour, vitality, and
resources. The reason why she seems some-
times to be inactive and even weak is that her
territory is so scattered over the world that
she cannot be always vigilant in all
quarters. She is sometimes negligent of her
interests in certain parts of her territory, and
we confess this has been the case with her
recent policy in the Far East. Not that she
has become incapable of strong and decisive action,
but that she has not paid sufficient attention to
the affairs of the Far East."We have had occasion to talk with many
prominent Englishmen and have been surprised
at their incomplete and inaccurate knowl-
edge of the situation of affairs in the Far East.
It is not to say ignorance—of Far Eastern affairs.
Here is the key for the solution of the question
why English policy has not been strong enough
in the Far East."Under these circumstances we think it is
highly desirable that Englishmen who are in
the Far East should do their best to draw the
attention of their countrymen at home to the
affairs of that quarter."Nobody can deny that Russian influence has
an ascendancy in China, and this fact cannot
be but to the detriment of the interests of Great
Britain. Great Britain may not be in need of
more territory, but it is desirable for her to
secure as wide a field for her commerce as pos-
sible. For this purpose she must take measures,
before it is too late, to counterbalance the Rus-
sian influence in the Far East, because it is
evident that the prosperity of commerce is closely
connected with international politics."The attitude of England at the close of the
Japan-China war was unmistakably struck the
Japanese people. As well-wishers of England
we have been most anxious to see her adopt a
more decisive policy in the Far East, and are
very glad to have found that she is by no means
incapable of doing so. Much will depend,
however, on whether you stimulate your country-
men at home sufficiently or not."THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE JUBILEE
COMMITTEE.We are not red-hot supporters of the
Honourable C. P. CHATZAR at all times and
under all circumstances. He has made
mistakes at times under what we conceive
to be the strong influence of his personal
interests and natural prepossessions; We
do not blame him. Such mistakes are
unavoidable. They do not expose him to
condemnation. They only put us on our
guard and prevent us following him
blindly in all things. But he is a man of
strong common sense, of very great busi-
ness knowledge and experience, of sound
judgment in most things, with a very
keen insight into the future. He is an
able and an active man, and whatsoever
his hand findeth to do he doeth with all
his might. He has held a leading position
for many years in Hongkong and his
leading has in the main been successful.
We think he is in his proper place as
Chairman of the Jubilee Committee, and
if there are any honours or rewards at all
likely to attach to the holder of that
position he has, considering his services tothe Colony, the best right to be placed in
the way of them. We do not think, with
the utmost respect for Sir JOHN CARRINGTON,
his high position, his great abilities, and
the warm interest he takes in everything
that concerns the Colony, that he has yet
been long enough among us to have a fair
claim to be constituted the leader and
mouthpiece of the community on a great
occasion. His time, we are sure, will
come, and the longer he remains with us
the more highly he will be honoured and
esteemed, but his time is not yet. His
friends are doing him no service in
complaining now.

A FAIRLY REPRESENTATIVE BODY.

We do not like Committees for public
purposes appointed by the Governor. He
is not the community and is not very
closely in touch with it. The Jubilee
Committee should have been elected. We
need not say that we do not care to see
Government officials, either, on such
committees. Their allegiance to the
Government hampers them in many cases.
Fortunately the Jubilee Committee has
only three out of twenty-seven, and it
seems to us, with all respect to the critics,
that it is a very fairly representative Com-
mittee and one capable of doing very
good work. (Eight or nine of the men
are good workers and organisers. Of
course the inclusion in it of Dr. Ho KAY's
name was an oversight, but Mr. COOPER
will before he leaves the Colony be able
to give valuable assistance. We under-
stand he is not going just yet.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S MESSAGES.

LORD SALISBURY.

LONDON, March 26th.
Lord Salisbury has gone to the Riviera to
reconquer after an attack of influenza.

GREECE AND THE POWERS.

Greece has presented a fresh Note to the
Powers in which she protests against their action
in regard to Crete and holds them answerable
for the result.

AUSTRIA ON THE QUIVIVE.

An Austrian cruiser has captured a Greek
steamer and a sailing ship which were carrying
volunteers and ammunition to Crete.

(From Australian Papers.)

HONGKONG NAVAL WORKS.

LONDON, March 5th.
The Admiralty has authorised the expenditure
of £100,000 at Hongkong, with the view of
making the port a first-class naval base.

SIR GEORGE O'BRIEN PROMOTED.

LONDON, March and
Sir George Thomas Michael O'Brien,
K.C.M.G., formerly Colonial Secretary of Hong-
kong, has been appointed to succeed the late
Sir J. B. Thurston as Governor of Fiji and
High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

(From L'Avenir du Tonkin.)

THE CRETAN DIFFICULTY.

PARIS, March 20th.
It is certain that the blockade of Greece
will commence ten days hence if the blockade
of Crete is ineffective.

(From Koba Chronicle.)

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTIONS IN
FORMOSA.TOKYO, March 19th:
The Government has submitted to the Lower
House a Bill for granting a subsidy to the
Formosa Railway Co. of 15,000,000 yen, equal
to 6 per cent. of the Company's capital. It
is proposed that this amount should be spread
over twelve years, and it will be drawn from the
indemnity money.

THE IMPORT TARIFF.

TOKYO, March 17th.
The House of Representatives assembled at
1.30 p.m.Mr. Abe Okindo, reporting the proceedings of
the Import Tariff Bill Committee, stated that
the Committee had adopted the Bill as proposed
by the Government, with the exception of amend-
ment of the tariff relating to 19 out of over 500
items enumerated. The Committee had voted
to raise the duties on watches and similar
goods imported between 5 and 10 per cent.,
upon coffee, etc., by 3 per cent., upon wines
and liquors by 10 per cent., and on lamps, &c., by
5 per cent., over and above the duties proposed
in the Bill; while, on the other hand, the
Committee had reduced the duty to be imposed
on coal by 5 per cent. He recommended the
House to adopt the Bill at once.Mr. Yoshimizu moved that the Bill be at once
adopted, the formalities of second and third
readings being dispensed with.Mr. Hashimoto thought the duty on sugar was
low in comparison with other commodities, and
moved that it be raised from 5 to 10 per cent.Mr. Megata, Director of the Revenue Bureau,
pointed out that the production of sugar in Japan
was only 13,350,000 catties, while imports of
sugar were about 223,000,000 catties. As there
was a great demand for sugar, in this country,
the lower rate of duty would be advantageous.The motion of Mr. Hashimoto was lost. The
Bill was adopted by a large majority and passed
through all its stages.

BARON NISHI.

TOKYO, March 18th.
Baron Nishi, late Minister to St. Petersburg,
has been appointed a Privy Councillor.DELEGATES TO THE POSTAL
CONVENTION.TOKYO, March 17th.
Messrs. Komatsu Kenjiro and Yegawa Kwan-
kichi have been appointed to attend the Inter-
national Postal Convention to be held in Wash-
ington in May next. They have also been
instructed to visit Europe.

(From Bangkok Observer.)

THE EASTERN CRISIS.

LONDON, March 15th.
A telegram has been despatched by the Russian
Government, proposing that each of the dis-
puting Powers should forthwith send 3,000 men to
Crete and occupy the island, so compelling the
Greek troops to withdraw.THE CORBETT-FITZSIMMONS
FIGHT.The Nagasaki Shipping List of the 20th
instant has the following statement re the
prize-fight that was to take place on the 17th
March:—"Bob Fitzsimmons, the Australian champion
fighter, boxed and defeated Jim Corbett,
the world's champion, at Carson City,
Nevada, on St. Patrick's day. The fight lasted
fourteen rounds. Fitzsimmons is a Coralsman
by birth."The S.L. does not state where it got this
information.

SEVERAL Russian officers will shortly arrive at Odessa (says a *Times* telegram from that place) who have received the permission of the Minister of War to proceed to Korea for the purpose of acting as instructors there and forming regiments of cavalry and infantry as well as batteries of artillery.

THE *Marine Française*, after observing that Great Britain is in entire possession of the route to India and the Far East, from the entrance of the Mediterranean at Gibraltar to the outlet of the Red Sea at the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, goes on to say that "France can cut that route at three places—Oran, from that town to Cape de Gata in Spain, Algeria, and Sheikh Said. With these places, the journal adds, we isolate Egypt by separating it at once from London and Bombay. What we must have is an impregnable fort on the western extremity of our Algerian frontiers, as near Gibraltar as possible. An arsenal in full operation should be established at Algiers, and this place should become the seat of a maritime pre-eminence. In the Gulf of Tessa there should be a well-supplied and well-defended harbour of refuge, and at Cape Sals on the Saba Island and at Sheikh Said a combination of works commanding the whole Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb—Capital! Now all France has to do is to give full effect to this programme and 'sit tight' until the miles are properly laid. Then Albion will be humbled."

THE recent Hudson's Surprise Party appear to be inexhaustible and on Saturday night they gave another entirely new programme. The Theatre Royal was well filled and the enthusiasm with which the various performers were received shows that they have all won a very large measure of popularity. With so capable a company it is inevitable to particularise, but the Gaurav's in their comic sketches certainly call for special mention, public opinion pronouncing them two of the cleverest artists seen in Hongkong. Then there is the versatile "Thos. P." himself, lively as a two-year-old and loaded on the muzzle with jokes of assorted age, but all extraordinarily funny. Wallace King's tenor songs are a long way above the average of a variety show and so, too, is Miss Hagood's artistic manipulation of the piano-forte. Another very warm favourite is Miss Violet Elliott, her songs always being loudly applauded, and the same applies to Miss Stanbridge. The comic artists Miss Williams (ah, Ida Linton, and the dancers Miss J. Thoms and Messrs McKinnon and Kearns and Juggler Alto go to form a very strong company and, if one has "that tired feeling" or anything of the kind, a visit to the Surprise Party can be safely recommended as a certain cure.

LORD CHARLES BERNARD, writing from Cairo under date the 8th February to the Secretary of the Guildhall Club at Newbury, informing him that he will return to England in time to give members his promised address on matters connected with the British Navy, says:—"Mr. Brodick's speech made lately in the House of Commons shows that the Government have at last a definite plan of campaign and some idea of what position our Fleet should occupy in the event of war. This is proved by the proposal to fortify important strategic bases at present absolutely undefended. It is grand news to those who understand the question. Without such fortified bases it is palpable that no clear plan of campaign existed at headquarters, and a happy-go-lucky method must have prevailed in the event of war. The Government appear to me to have really begun to put our defences into business-like trim, and to have looked into and endeavoured to make complete all those auxiliaries, any one of which, being imperfect, would jeopardise the defence of the Empire as a whole. God speed the Government. There is a terrible lot to do yet before the country is safe. It is always very hard for the authorities to make proposals involving large sums of money unless the public and the press combine to show that they wish such expenditure. The more our people are educated upon the facts of the case the more certain it is that they (the people) will insist on weak points being made strong."

It is with some hesitation that we refer once again to the awful condition to which the immense jolly of faddists has reduced the Army in India and is inflicting our seamen in Far Eastern seas. It is, however, a public duty, though a most painful one, not to allow the subject to drop until there is some reasonable prospect that the Government will take the matter in hand. It has been suggested by General Maunier that it would be a step in the right direction if the terrible cause of all these evils were placed upon the same footing as small-pox, typhoid, and other infectious diseases, the sufferers from which have to notify their condition to the Sanitary Authority. We (*The Globe*) are not sure that such a provision would pass the House of Commons with any more ease than the C. D. Acts themselves or the reversal of that *absolutely revolutionary* by which disease and death are being dealt out in double measure to our young soldiers in India. We are still less confident that it would be anything like as effective as the re-enactment of the Acts, and we cannot help feeling that when the Government can summon up sufficient courage to deal with the question at all, they may just as well do so thoroughly. The saddest thing in the case is that, no matter what they do, the harm which has already been inflicted can never be undone. Generations hence men will have good cause to curse the memory of the faddists who now play at Providence, and determine the punishment of sin. Nevertheless, much may still be done, and all whose opinion is worth the consideration of a sensible man look to the present Government to take the matter in hand without delay. If there are not strong men among them who will dare to speak the truth and do the right, and leave the defence of this character to the care of all wise and honest men? Such a man would not suffer at the hands of intelligent and honest men.

A VEHICLE driver was charged at the Magistracy to-day by F. M. Rosa Pereira with damaging his "bike." The complainant stated that at about 6 p.m. on Saturday evening he was returning from Quarry Bay with his bicycle. In Queen's Road, west of the Cricket Ground, he dismounted and was walking with it along the left side of the road when the defendant with an occupied ricksha came dashing along and ran over his bicycle, damaging the front wheel to the extent of \$50 (Fancy!). Mr. K. W. Mounsey appeared for the defence and after a long address succeeded in convincing Capt. Hastings that no blame could be attached to the defendant, who was discharged. The complainant left the Court in an angry state, with his badly damaged "bike" in tow.

A CHURCH Parade of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps was held yesterday, the troops attending the Cathedral. The service was conducted by the Rev. R. F. Cobbold, Major Sir John Carrington (Commandant of the Corps) reading the lessons. About forty non-commissioned officers and men of the Field Battery and about 18 of the Machine Gun Company were present, together with all the officers. On returning to headquarters Sir John Carrington addressed the men and complimented them on their smart appearance, but said he had to regret that there was not a bigger muster; he fully expected double the number. He was anxious to see the Hongkong Corps as efficient as the Corps in England and he strongly hoped that all the men would turn up to the drills in order that the Corps might be on the same footing, in regard to efficiency, as any other C. rps.

A VERY enjoyable children's party was given at the Government House this afternoon. There were upwards of a hundred little girls and boys present who will long remember their afternoon's pastime. Early in the morning a few handy blue-jackets from the *Victor Emanuel* were working on the decorations. In one corner a platform was erected to a tree about 10 feet from the ground and a wire descended from there to support a swing and the little folks evidently very much appreciated this aerial "trip" from the large number (ever increasing) waiting their turn. On the lawn the boys played cricket. His Excellency took great interest in their pleasure, going from place to place to see that all were enjoying themselves. Tea was also served and on the whole the gathering of "little Robinsons" playmates proved a great success.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE MEMORIAL.

Mr. R. K. Leigh has sent the following suggestions to the Jubilee Memorial Committee:—
Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart,
Hon. Secretary,
The Queen's Memorial.

Dear Sir, In response to the invitation of your committee for suggestions as to what form the permanent memorial to Her Majesty should take in this Colony I beg to offer the following:—
First—Erect the Jubilee Statue of Her Majesty.
To do this I suggest that the bronze statue should be gilded, and as an instance of a bronze statue under a canopy being gilded I refer you to the Albert Memorial in Kensington Gardens. The four corner bronze statues also be fixed and then, in my opinion, should be four rampant lions defending the statue of Her Majesty, as the pedestals are too small for anything in the nature of groups of figures. A low ornamental wrought iron railing should also be fixed round the top step of the base.
These additions would transform the appearance of the monument entirely, which at present is anything but pleasing, and if this opportunity of completing it is not taken advantage of it may remain a very long time in its present unfinished condition.
The cost would not be large and might come out of the general subscription fund.
Second—As a permanent memorial of the present occasion, I beg to suggest that a really fine Clock Tower with a good clock and bell should be built at a suitable point on the new Praya Reclamation where it could be seen and heard from any part of the city as well as the harbour. This would not only be a permanent and suitable form of monument to commemorate the occasion, but would also fill a real want and add to the general appearance of the city.
I would propose that it should be built at Peddar's Wharf and could be placed clear of the Praya so as not to obstruct the traffic and the lower portion could be designed to form an arch leading to the wharf. A stone describing the object for which the tower was erected could be built in and the clock should be illuminated so as to be seen by night as well as by day.
The present clock tower has become so surrounded by high buildings that it can no longer be seen from anywhere, neither are the bells sufficiently large nor the bell sufficiently powerful to be seen or heard at any distance and the tower has become a considerable obstruction to the traffic.
This proposed new Clock Tower might well, I think, be built out of the public funds, as it would be useful alike to all classes in the Colony. The cost would also be quite small compared to some of the schemes which I have heard discussed, such as the purchase and enlarging of the City Hall, a road round the Island, or the building and endowment of a College of Medicine, none of which could be carried out under a very large sum, nor would they be so general in character to all classes nor appropriate in form as a good public clock tower.
I am, dear Sir,
Yours truly,
R. K. LEIGH.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1897.

PHOTOGRAPHING FORTS.

NOT A EUROPEAN THIS TIME.
We learn from a vernacular contemporary that a Japanese paper published at Fusan has created a sensation by a report that a sergeant in charge of a small military detachment at Omotama fort, on Tsushima, has allowed a spy to the pay of "a certain country" to take photographs of Omotama and the adjoining forts on the understanding that he should receive a sum of 50,000 yen. (Another report alleges that this amount was to be equally divided among five men. The "certain country" seems particularly liberal in its offer.) The spy, the paper adds, was not a foreigner, but resident of Omotama, who has been arrested. Evidence is alleged to have been found in the man's hand-bag. Omotama, it is stated, is "a most important strategic point" and, being so important, a military guard of ten men is stationed there (*—Roku Chronica*).

THE F. R. C. SPORTS.

SOME JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

BY "NEMO."

It was hard work to get a ricksha at 2 o'clock on Saturday, such a rush was there for the Victoria Recreation Club's Sports at Happy Valley, and probably more people hurried through "tiffin" that day than had done so for a long time past. Right up till well into the afternoon public and private vehicles flowed along Queen's Road and the Praya in an unceasing stream, and the road at the entrance to the ground at Happy Valley suggested a regular racetrack scene.

All Hongkong and his wife were there, soldiers and sailors, peoples of all nations. The race-course with its pretty surroundings looked as picturesque as ever, the hills in the foreground being clothed in rich herbage varying in hue from a bright green to dark brown, and just overhead great masses of mist came rolling in through the gap from seawards, soon shelling off the hills tops from view.

The ground, or its occupants rather, afforded a fine study for one interested in the many phases of human nature and who had not backed some favourite sprinter or bicyclist. The Grand Stand was largely occupied by the fair sex, and the dainty costumes in evidence would have afforded scope for a "fashion reporter" to have spread himself over columns. "Himself" I hear some fair one say in surprise. Yes, it's a true bill, and I'm giving away a "trade secret," but most newspaper "ladies" columns are supplied by men who, strange to say, have the greatest quaffing capacity and smoke the strongest tobacco on the staff. But, to the sports. The space to the right of the Grand Stand was occupied by the red-coated militiamen of the West Yorks, and their playing was perfect, while the selection of pieces made by Bandmaster Bentley was as usual an exceedingly suitable one. Just over the way the "Vic's" proprietors, Messrs Madar and Farmer, had established a bar, and here, as the weather was warm and so many people met, the "boys" were kept very actively employed in dispensing the refreshments peculiar to such occasions. The stands overhead were not in great request, most people preferring to stroll about or watch the events from the rails.

Just by the winning post and opposite the Grand Stand, the committee had raised off a space for lady visitors, and fitted it with chairs and platforms from which an excellent view was had. Across the track was a veritable "colour line," not the one that John L. Sullivan rose against Peter Jackson, but one as variegated as Joseph's famous coat. There were soldiers in red and soldiers in blue with white, black and yellow facings, and soldiers in khaki with no facings at all, blue jackets from the fleet, and Hindoos and Sikhs in voluminous white garments and headgear that embraced all the primal tints and others beside. The effect of this array, with a background of green grass, was doubtless striking, as would be the effect of a fine coat for a painter like Velth or Melsom.

Our celestial contines mustered in hundreds, and every grade of Chinese was there, from the humble cargo coolie right up to the Chinese gentleman in robes of silk and velvet. "Chrysanthemum land" was also well represented and the little demostillars, with their quaint collars and extravagant hats were by no means the least interesting spectators. The general features of Her Majesty's representative were to be seen amidst the throng and also those of that typical British soldier, the Major-General, and his comrade in the sister Service, Admiral Butler. There was also the Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, who, taking a respite from Ministerial duties, was acting as referee. Captain Hastings, as one of the judges, looked better pleased than when sending up illicit opium people, larvae of *hoc genus omne* at his daily lectures, and that genial young Adonis whom people call "Fritz" (old boy) R. H. Sec. Law and order had its representatives in European and Indian police, and many of the Chinese Scootchmen were present in multitudes. These latter were to have taken part in the tug-of-war, but as they were unable to meet their old opponents, the gun lancers, and retrieve the defeat at the circus, they decided not to pull. One brawny Scot, McVicar, of the police, however, scored a win for the Force in pulling the shot.

The victory of McKirdy in the one mile Bicycle Race was a very popular one, and it was after this event that the word went round the ground that Martinez, who had pushed him so closely, was the champion of the Scootchmen. Naturally enough, there was no end of discussion as to the chances of the pair in the two-mile race, and McKirdy's friends stuck to him loyally. The race, however, showed that the sturdy Mac had met his match, although it is said one of his feet came out of the toe-clip and he lost his pedal for a while. Anyhow the race was a clinker and Henderson, who finished second, rode gamely all through, while the winner, who faltered with one hand waving overhead, appeared to be in no way distressed by the loss of his pedal. His position, however, in the "Quarry Bay crowd" had been hard hit this time, but what was meant I know not, being a poor hand at enigmas. The result of the race appeared to give great satisfaction to a number of young gentlemen whose features bespoke Southern origin, and they accorded the winner a very well deserved ovation. In the Rev. G. R. Vallings, municipal Christianness had a good exponent and his throw the cricket ball 90 yards! Just beats Klineck's throw of last year by 10 yards. For a perfect "whale" for prizes command me to F. H. K. This colonial young athlete not only annexed the two yards handicap from scratch but he took the long jump prize, and followed it up by winning the 100 yards flat race, and a little later on he pulled off the 220 yards handicap from scratch as well. One general jolt termed him a very "po-Kaw-lar young man" and was immediately melted in the usual pelting.

Mr. Ho Tang's prize failed to attract any lady cyclists into the arena and this was certainly a disappointment for us all. Like many others here and abroad, I have had some narrow escapes from being juggernauted by the fair creatures' pneumatic tyres and would much have liked to see them pitted in a competition that would have been terribly earnest if nothing else.

In the tug of war the strapping team of marines had to cry "a go" to the West Yorks. The infantry men, though not tall as a rule, strip remarkably well, and some of the teams that took part in the last games, sports showed, with good training, to be very hard for even the Indian gunners or police to beat.

The other events were all interesting and the final arrangements appeared to be carried out in first-rate style. It is true that I did have some growing about the handicap given Martinez in the 2-mile bicycle race, 4 or 100 yards, but that no doubt is a matter that can best be left to the handicappers themselves to answer for. Certainly the Club is to be complimented on a very enjoyable afternoon's pastime, and the way in which the youth of Hongkong entered into the spirit of the thing shows that manly sport and fair play is not going to suffer at their hands. It is a pity that several such gatherings had not been held earlier in the season, but there, I suppose, we should have had the cricket and football people crying out, and, after all, it was found out a long time ago that it is no use trying to please everybody.

A race for little girls, not on the cards, resulted in a win for Miss Eva Rodger, with Miss Gertrude Baker a good second. Kew's 100 yards in 10 1/2 (on grass) may be set down as a record.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

On Saturday night the annual dinner of the above Club took place at the Hongkong Club, over 50 gentlemen being present. The Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, president, was in the chair. He announced that for specially meritorious play caps were to be presented to Lieut. A. D. H. Grayson, R. A.; A. M. D. Wood, and C. W. Gordon, W. Y. and Mr. A. C. Paddy. Badges were also to be presented to Messrs. H. W. Cooke (captain), H. Pinckney and F. H. Beasley for specially good play in the Association game, in recognition of Mr. F. Brown's three years' service as Hon. Secretary, a presentation was also made to that gentleman. The dinner was an excellent one and the evening passed off very enjoyably, songs by Lieut. Grayson and Messrs. D. K. Silman and C. H. Grace considerably enhancing the pleasure of the entertainment. The toast list was as follows:—"The Queen," Proposed by the Chairman. "The Hongkong Football Club," Proposed by Commander Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, R.N. Responder:—Mr. E. W. Locke, Capt. Assoc. "Other Football Clubs in Hongkong," Proposed by the Chairman. Responder:—Mr. F. M. Steel. H. M. S. *Canturion*, and Lieut. T. N. Howard, W. Y. R. "Our Guests," Proposed by Mr. G. H. Potts, Capt. Rugby. Responder:—Lieut. T. L. Shefford, R.N. and Mr. J. McKie. "The Chairman," Proposed by Mr. E. F. Mackay.

NEWS BY THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The China Navigation Co.'s steamer *Chang-hai*, Capt. J. E. Williams, from Sydney and ports, arrived in harbour to-day. For the subjoined telegrams we are indebted to our Colonial exchanges:—

LONDON, February 22nd.

News received from San Francisco states that the prisoner Butler now alleges that Captain Lee Veller, after drinking heavily, committed suicide with the aid of a pistol which Butler had given him, and which was loaded with a bullet similar to that reported to have been fired and which the supposed murderer was arrested on board the *Suanwhilda*. Butler says that he buried the body of Lee Veller himself.

March 1st.

Reports from San Francisco state that Butler has cabled to a bank in Sydney for a remittance of £1,000. The alleged murderer has also sold his autobiography. The San Francisco *Examiner* says that Butler gives his true name as John Newman, and states that he was born at West Bromwich, in Staffordshire, four miles from Birmingham. According to the same paper Butler declares that he served in the Zulu and Egyptian wars. The Commissioner of the United States "holds" Butler for extradition to New South Wales pending appeal to the Supreme Court.

March 3rd.

The steamer *Aorangi*, which has been purchased by the Canadian-Australian line for the mail service between Sydney and Vancouver, has been taken a trial trip. She steamed 27 knots an hour.

March 2nd.

The wrecked vessel turns out to be the *Villalta*. Captain Harland and one apprentice were drowned. The remainder of the crew, to the number of 13, were landed, and made their way to Gungah.

March 3rd.

President Cleveland has vetoed the Immigration Bill passed by Congress.

A body of British infantry has started for the Chinese province of Manchuria in order to protect the surveyors engaged on the extension of the Trans-Siberian railway to Vladivostok.

Adelaide, March 3rd.

Mr. Geo. Donaldson, a solicitor, of Port Augusta, left his home early this morning, and later in the day his body was found floating in Spencer Gulf. The deceased was the local magistrate at Port Augusta.

Auckland, March 4th.

The steamer *Torquay* has arrived here from Samoa, and is being taken to sea. It is sitting up strife at Una against Malaita. Taking advantage of the absence of the English and German warships, he has collected a strong party and Malaita, fearing attack, has surrounded the place with a strong guard. The rebels were still at Apia when the *Torquay* left, but they expect to come to blows within a month unless warships arrive to stop the rebellion.

Sydney, March 18th.

Two of the speediest New South Wales cyclists entered to-night's carnival—George Meadham and W. S. McCombs—were rendered *hors de combat* for the present by a collision which occurred while training at the Sydney Cricket Ground to-day. Their machines, however, and both were thrown on to the track with terrific force.

A JAPANESE COTTON MILL DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Three buildings of the factory of the Osaka Seimen Kaisha (cotton spinning company) at Kawasaki, near Nishi Nari district, Osaka, have been destroyed by fire. We learn from our vernacular contemporaries that, apart from the buildings themselves, the damage done is estimated at about 8,000 yen, including 3,000 yen for the machinery, 2,000 yen for 2,000 *swanma* (about 16,666 lbs.) of raw cotton, and 3,000 yen for 8,000 *swanma* (about 66,666 lbs.) of yarn. The fire, it appears, broke out on the upper floor about 6 15 p.m. on the 16th inst. When the fire was discovered it was beyond control, and it was not until the three buildings had been destroyed that the fire-brigades obtained mastery over the flames. Altogether five houses were reduced to ashes and another was badly damaged. It is supposed the fire originated by the friction of the heating machine. The factory, which was constructed in April, 1895, was fitted with 30 spinning machines. Forty male operatives and 115 female operatives were employed.

RUSSIA IN THE FAR EAST.

LONDON, February 25th.

In spite of the fact that events in the Near East are more than sufficient to engross the attention of Russia, she has, nevertheless, found time and opportunity to carry out another remarkably successful stroke of policy in the Far East. Not content with grabbing the whole of Manchuria, and setting the whole world at defiance, she now makes a compact with Japan whereby she and that country become virtually and conjointly suzerains Powers over Korea. It is a cool proceeding, certainly; but, to tell the truth, we are becoming somewhat tired of this continual jostling of British rights and interests in the Far East. Are we always going to stand still in that part of the world? Because it lies 11,000 miles away there is a foolish tendency in this country to favour a policy of alid, and to let Russia take any plans which she may choose. At the present moment this interference of Russia and Japan in Korean Affairs is in direct defiance of the treaty of Port Hamilton. It is true that an announcement is made that "as soon as order has been completely restored, the contracting Powers undertake to withdraw their troops." The veriest simpleton, however, will not find much difficulty in discerning the worthlessness of such a promise. Russia, especially, will take very good care that it will not be "completely restored" until the whole peninsula has been thoroughly Russified and the pear ripe for plucking. It is easy to see what the next development of this highly interesting game will be. Owing to the pressure exerted on the King and the Government at Seoul, there will be another "concession" for railway construction—probably from Vladivostok to Port Lart. By this means Russia will possess another open terminus for her Sitchuan Railway, besides the new ones in the Gulf of Pechili. The force of 40,000 men which are now collecting on the Russo-Korean frontier are not gathered there for nothing. Neither are signs wanting of their ultimate destination. We may be pardoned for inquiring, in the meanwhile, what steps are being taken for the protection of British interests in the Far East?—*Globe*.

NOTANDA.

CALENDAR.

MARCH.
Meteorological means based on ten years' observations to 1895.

| | |
|------------------|--------------|
| Barometer..... | 30.09 |
| Thermometer..... | 61.0 |
| Humidity..... | 85. |
| Rainfall..... | 4.03 inches. |

TO-DAY.

| | | |
|------------------|-------|-------|
| Barometer..... | 30.01 | 25.86 |
| Thermometer..... | 70 | 70 |
| Humidity..... | 91 | 94 |
| Rainfall..... | | |

Monday, 19th March, 1897.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Chinese—27th of 1st moon of 33rd year of Kwong-lo | |
| Jewish—25th Veadar, 5687. | |
| Mohammedan—25th Shawwal, 1314. | |
| Sun—Rises..... | 6hr. 57m. |
| Sets..... | 6hr. 15m. |
| High water—Morning..... | 6hr. 40m. |
| Afternoon..... | 6hr. 51m. |
| Low water—Morning..... | 6hr. 15m. |
| Afternoon..... | 6hr. 36m. |

ANNIVERSARIES.

| | |
|---|--|
| 1842—Land Committee appointed in Hongkong. | |
| 1850—Bishop G. Smith, first Bishop of Hongkong, died. | |
| 1870—The British brig <i>Elisabeth Childs</i> attacked by Chinese pirates about 40 miles from Hongkong. | |
| 1883—Governor Sir George Bowen arrived in Hongkong. | |
| 1885—The <i>Pescadore</i> seized and occupied by French. | |
| 1894—Collision between the <i>Orus</i> and <i>Glennavon</i> at Shanghai. | |

TO-MORROW.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Chinese—28th of 1st moon of 33rd year of Kwong-lo | |
| Jewish—26th Veadar, 5687. | |
| Mohammedan—26th Shawwal, 1314. | |
| Sun—Rises..... | 6hr. 58m. |
| Sets..... | 6hr. 15m. |
| High water—Morning..... | 6hr. 38m. |
| Afternoon..... | 6hr. 50m. |
| Low water—Morning..... | 6hr. 16m. |
| Afternoon..... | 6hr. 31m. |

ANNIVERSARIES.

| | |
|---|--|
| 1818—Governor Sir John Davis left for England. | |
| 1856—Peace proclaimed between England and Russia. | |
| 1870—Great fire at Foochow; 500 houses destroyed. | |
| 1874—Abolition of the coolie trade at Macao. | |
| 1883—Inauguration of new British Consulate at Shanghai. | |
| 1890—Convention for the opening of Chungking to foreign trade signed at Peking. | |
| 1896—The Japanese flag hoisted over the new settlement at Soochow. | |

MEMORANDA.

| | |
|--|--|
| TO-DAY, 29th March. | |
| The Transfer Books of the China Mutual Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., closed from this date to the 31st inst., inclusive. | |
| 9 p.m.—Convocation of City Chapter. | |
| 9 15 p.m.—Hudson's Surprise Party at the City Hall. | |

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

| | |
|--|--|
| MALE DUE: | |
| Tacoma (<i>Olympic</i>) to-morrow. | |
| American (<i>China</i>) 31st inst. | |
| Australian (<i>Australian</i>) 1st prox. | |
| Indian (<i>Lifelong</i>) 3rd prox. | |
| English (<i>Maritime</i>) 4th prox. | |
| German (<i>Bayern</i>) 7th prox. | |
| American (<i>Persia</i>) 10th prox. | |

The F. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *China*, with mails, etc., left Shanghai for this port at 7 a.m. to-day.

The Agents (Messrs. Dodwell, Carlin & Co.) inform us that the Northern-Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Branmar* arrived at Tacoma on the 25th inst.

The Agents (Messrs. D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) inform us that the Company's steamer *Lightning*, from Calcutta, left Singapore for this port last Saturday afternoon.

The F. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Persia*, with mails, etc., left San Francisco for this port, via Yokohama, Inland Sea, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, on the 23rd inst.

We are informed by the agents (Messrs. Dodwell, Carlin & Co.) that the "Globe" Line steamer *Marionville* left Singapore for this port on the 27th inst., and is due here on or about the 3rd prox.

The Imperial German Mail steamer *Bayern* carrying the German mails with dates from Berlin to the 8th inst., left Colombo for this port, on the 27th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 7th prox.

SHIPPING RETURNS.

From 6 p.m. Saturdays to 5 p.m. to-day.

| ARRIVALS. | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| <i>Yanetta</i> | steamer, from Europe | |
| <i>Klatuck</i> | " " " " Singapore | |
| <i>Hallong</i> | " " " " Coast Ports | |
| <i>Namoa</i> | " " " " Swatow | |
| <i>Taitang</i> | " " " " Canton | |
| <i>Hohenzollern</i> | " " " " Japan | |
| <i>Huanan</i> | " " " " Singapore | |
| <i>Wakanoura Maru</i> | " " " " Seattle | |
| <i>China</i> | " " " " Saigon | |
| <i>Changsha</i> | " " " " Australia | |
| <i>Devawongse</i> | " " " " Bangkok | |
| <i>Shaham</i> | " " " " Saigon | |
| <i>Feir</i> | " " " " Singapore | |
| <i>Blagovest</i> | " " " " Hongkong | |
| <i>Hallan</i> | " " " " Hongkong | |
| <i>Sachin</i> | " " " " Shanghai | |
| <i>J. Diederichsen</i> | " " " " Hallow | |
| Aggregating 24,947 tons register. | | |
| DEPARTURES. | | |
| <i>Kwankee</i> | steamer, for Shanghai | |
| <i>Shathalan</i> | " " " " Hongay | |
| <i>Yanetta</i> | " " " " Shanghai | |
| <i>Namoa</i> | " " " " Coast Ports | |
| <i>Emir</i> | " " " " Kobe | |
| <i>Dor</i> | " " " " Shanghai | |
| <i>Germania</i> | " " " " Saigon | |
| Aggregating 10,663 tons register. | | |

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.

| <i>Kachida Maru</i> | " " " " Kowloon Dock. | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| <i>Ramparts of China</i> | " " " " " " | |
| <i>Carrier Dove</i> | " " " " " " | |
| <i>Chungking</i> | " " " " " " | |
| <i>Bellet</i> | " " " " Cosmopolitan | |
| <i>Henry Filling</i> | " " " " " " | |

ARRIVALS.</

